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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 99 (b)
Operational activities for development: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.14

Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Stressing that South-South cooperation, as an important element of international cooperation for development, offers viable opportunities for developing countries in their individual and collective pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and recent United Nations conferences and for ensuring their effective and meaningful participation in the newly emerging global economic system,

Recognizing that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting and implementing economic and technical cooperation among themselves, and reiterating the need for the international community to support the efforts of the developing countries to expand South-South cooperation through the modality of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1] 46/159 of 19 December 1991 on technical cooperation among developing countries, 49/96 of 19 December 1994 on a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation and 50/119 of 20 December 1995, 52/205 of 18 December 1997 and 54/226 of 22 December 1999 on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation, as well as other relevant resolutions of the

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

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General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries,

Recalling the principles and objectives embodied in the Caracas Programme of Action on economic cooperation among developing countries,[2] adopted at the High-level Conference on economic cooperation among developing countries, held at Caracas in May 1981, the San José Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South cooperation in trade, investment and finance,[3] adopted at the South-South Conference on Trade, Investment and Finance, held at San José in January 1997, the Bali Declaration and Plan of Action on regional and subregional economic cooperation and integration,[4] adopted by the Group of 77 High-level Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 1998, and the Declaration of the South Summit and Havana Programme of Action,[5] adopted by the South Summit of the Group of 77, held at Havana in April 2000, which accorded South-South cooperation high priority in order for developing countries to meet new development challenges, as well as other relevant declarations and plans of action,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 at their twenty-fifth annual meeting,[6] held in New York on 16 November 2001, in which the increased importance and relevance of South-South cooperation was emphasized,

Taking note also of the Tehran Consensus adopted by the Group of 77 at the Tenth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries,[7] held at Tehran from 18 to 22 August 2001, which calls for consolidating the South-South platform, building stronger South institutions at the global level, bridging the knowledge and information gap, building broad-based partnerships and mobilizing global support for South-South cooperation,

1. *Endorses* the report of the High Level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on its twelfth session[8] and the decisions adopted by the High Level Committee at that session;[9]

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation;[10]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the significant increase and expanded use of South-South cooperation by developing countries as an important and effective instrument of international cooperation and, in this connection, urges developing countries in a position to do so to intensify technical and economic cooperation initiatives at the regional and interregional levels in areas such as health, education, training, agriculture, science and new technologies, and in particular information and communication technologies;

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[2] A/36/333 and Corr.1, annex.
[3] A/C.2/52/8, annex.
[4] A/53/739, annexes I and II.
[5] A/55/74, annexes I and II.
[6] A/56/647, annex.
[7] A/56/358 and Corr.1.
[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/56/39).
[9] Ibid., annex I.
[10] A/56/465.

4. *Reiterates* that South-South cooperation should be viewed not as a substitute for, but rather as a complement to, North-South cooperation and, in that connection, notes with appreciation the increasing number of developed countries and development foundations supporting South-South cooperation activities through a variety of triangular arrangements, including direct support or cost-sharing arrangements, joint research and development projects and third-country training programmes;

5. *Emphasizes* the need for concerted action by developing countries and their development partners, including relevant international organizations, with a view to strengthening cooperation and collaboration among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made by a number of countries to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation, and to the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, and invites all countries to contribute to the trust funds in support of a revitalized South-South platform that is designed to benefit developing countries, especially the least developed, landlocked and small island developing countries;

7. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen institutions of the South, including policy research and development institutions and centres of excellence, especially at the regional and interregional levels, with a view to making more effective use of the institutional capacity of the South through, inter alia, improved South-South knowledge-sharing, networking, capacity-building and flow of information, and policy analysis and coordination among developing countries on major development issues of common concern;

8. *Requests* all organizations and agencies of the United Nations development system to make concerted and intensified efforts to effectively mainstream the use of South-South cooperation by way of giving such cooperation appropriate consideration in the design, formulation and implementation of their regular programmes;

9. *Calls upon* all relevant United Nations organizations and multilateral institutions to consider increasing allocations of human, technical and financial resources for South-South cooperation and, in this context, recalls decision 2001/2 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, in which the Board requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to consider reviewing, in the context of the successor programming arrangements, the allocation of additional resources for activities involving technical cooperation among developing countries, taking into account the overall financial situation and the need for appropriate resources for other activities;

10. *Recognizes* the need for raising public awareness of and support for South-South cooperation as a dynamic form of international development cooperation which can give real content to the concept of ownership and partnership and, for this reason, takes note of the Tehran Consensus proposal to launch the first

international decade on South-South cooperation and the United Nations day for South-South cooperation;[11]

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through coordination of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and in consultation with relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions in the South, to include in the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session concrete measures for promoting and facilitating South-South cooperation, taking into account all relevant initiatives and proposals in this regard;

12. *Reiterates its request* to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to ensure that the separate identity of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries is maintained, and that the Unit is supported so that it may fully implement its mandate and responsibilities as a focal point of the United Nations system for South-South cooperation;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the sub-item entitled "Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries" and requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to it at that session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the present resolution.

[11] See A/56/358 and Corr.1, annex, sect. 5.

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda items 104 and 123

Training and research

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.30

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Summary

In draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.30, the General Assembly would decide to reclassify the rental rates and maintenance costs charged to the Institute with a view to alleviating its current financial difficulties. Should the Assembly adopt this draft resolution, an additional biennial appropriation of $292,600 would be required under the regular budget of the United Nations. Moreover, by so deciding, the Assembly should also override the provisions of paragraph 3 of its resolution 47/227 of 8 April 1993 that, as of 1 January 1993, the funding of all the administrative budget and the training programmes of the Institute should be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads. In addition, modifications would be required under articles VIII and XI of the statute of UNITAR. The fashion in which the rental and maintenance costs could be reclassified would be decided by the Fifth Committee in the context of its consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

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I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 11 and 12 of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.30, the General Assembly would:

(a) Decide, in relation to its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, to reclassify the rental rates and maintenance costs charged to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) with a view to alleviating its current financial difficulties, which are aggravated by the current practice of charging commercial rates, taking into account that other organizations affiliated with the United Nations enjoy such privileges;

(b) Request the Secretary-General, in furtherance of the decision made in paragraph 11 above, to amend article VIII, paragraph 13, of the statute of the Institute accordingly.

II. Authority in administrative and budgetary matters

2. With regard to the procedural aspects of operative paragraph 11 of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.30, it is recalled that by its resolution 45/248 B (VI) of 21 December 1990 on the issues of the procedures for administrative and budgetary matters, the General Assembly:

(a) Reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters;

(b) Also reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(c) Expressed its concern at the tendency of its substantive Committees and other intergovernmental bodies to involve themselves in administrative and budgetary matters;

(d) Invited the Secretary-General to provide all intergovernmental bodies with the required information regarding procedures for administrative and budgetary matters.

III. Background

3. UNITAR is currently required to pay rent and maintenance costs in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 13, of the statute of UNITAR, which states: "The general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations shall be utilized by the Institute on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, it being understood that no extra cost to the regular budget of the United Nations is to be incurred."

4. In New York, the UNITAR Liaison Office occupies 1,098 square feet of office space in the DC-1 building (1 United Nations Plaza) for which it is required to pay rent, maintenance and utility costs, but has refused to do so. These costs would amount to $64,800 in 2002.

5. In Geneva, UNITAR occupies 842.7 square metres in the Environment Centre building (previously known as Geneva Executive Centre). The annual maintenance and service fee in the amount of $39,300, as well as charges for electricity of $7,000 annually, is paid by UNITAR directly to the Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales (FIPOI), which manages this building. In addition, UNITAR is required to reimburse annually to the United Nations Office at Geneva the provision of messenger, security, shuttle and cleaning services in the amount of $35,200, but has refused to do so.

6. UNITAR current total debt to the United Nations for rent and maintenance in New York ($128,466) and provision of services in Geneva ($58,074) amounts to $186,540.

IV. Analysis of the proposals and full costs involved

7. As regards the substance of the proposals contained in operative paragraph 11 of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.30, it is also recalled that in the course of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a statement of the programme budget implications (A/C.2/55/L.49) of resolution 55/208 of 20 December 2000 (A/C.2/55/L.49), stating, inter alia, that should the Assembly decide to supply the necessary offices to UNITAR in Geneva and in New York free of rental and maintenance costs, in the future budgets, beginning

from the biennium 2002-2003, the amount of $155,900 would be required annually for this purpose; and that, by so deciding, the Assembly should also override the provisions of paragraph 3 of its resolution 47/227.

8. Moreover, as provided in the oral statement of the Secretary-General to the Second Committee (A/C.2/55/SR.42 and corrigendum), in accordance with the procedure established to conform to recommendation 36 of the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49), the rental and maintenance rates charged by the United Nations to entities occupying space in United Nations buildings were based on the prevailing commercial rates that the United Nations was charged. The Secretary-General was thus not in a position to "reclassify" the rates charged to UNITAR for rent and maintenance costs, unless the General Assembly decided to make an express exception to its resolution 41/213 and in regard to recommendation 36 (see para. 50).

9. The same policy applies to all programmes and funds funded from voluntary contributions, which are required to reimburse administrative support provided by the United Nations, normally at the standard rate of 13 per cent of their expenditures. With regard to liaison offices, the offices of entities funded from the regular budget are provided free office space; and the offices of the entities funded essentially from voluntary contributions are required to reimburse rent and maintenance costs at the rates that the United Nations itself pays for similar space.

10. It is assumed that the organizations affiliated with the United Nations and enjoying such privileges as reclassified rent and maintenance costs, as referred to in operative paragraph 11 of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.30, are the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), both located in Geneva. In the case of UNIDIR, by virtue of its statute, it receives a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations for its administrative costs. With regard to UNRISD, it is not charged rent, but it is charged overhead of 8 per cent of its annual expenditures, which the United Nations utilizes for the administrative support, including space, that it provides to UNRISD.

11. Accordingly, if the General Assembly decides to "reclassify" the rental rates and maintenance costs charged to the Institute, which it is assumed would be prospective, of the two choices available, the UNIDIR model would appear the most difficult to duplicate: it would require the institution of a subvention from the regular budget, but there is no existing basis for a subvention to UNITAR. The UNRISD model would seem to be replicable for the UNITAR situation and would involve the regular budget of the United Nations assuming the rental and maintenance costs burden for UNITAR, while at the same time instituting an overhead arrangement, whereby UNITAR would reimburse the United Nations for administrative support provided. As the overhead reimbursement would be a lesser amount than the value of the rent and maintenance costs, UNITAR would benefit by having its current financial difficulties somewhat alleviated.

12. This means that the Institute would be required to reimburse administrative support provided by the United Nations at the rate of 8 per cent of its General Fund expenditures. For 2001, these expenditures are estimated at $971,500; the support cost reimbursement would amount to $77,720 and would be less by $68,580 than the current charges for rent and maintenance costs of $146,300 in New York and Geneva. These charges of $146,300 would be covered in full from the regular budget, while the UNITAR support cost reimbursement of $77,720 would be utilized to partially offset the costs of administrative services including payroll, financial, accounting, budgeting and personnel support, mail, pouch etc., currently provided to UNITAR by the United Nations Office at Geneva free of charge.

V. Conclusions

13. **Should the General Assembly decide to adopt draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.30, it is estimated that an additional appropriation of $292,600 would be required under section 30, Special expenses, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/56/6 (Sect. 30)) in order to reclassify the rental rates, maintenance costs and other administrative support charged to the Institute by the United Nations in Geneva and New York. In the future budgets, the amount of $292,600 would be required biannually for this purpose. By so deciding, the Assembly should also override the**

provisions of operative paragraph 3 of its resolution 47/227.

14. If the part of the costs currently paid by UNITAR in connection with rent and maintenance is to be taken over by the United Nations, the General Assembly should also request the Secretary-General to amend, after consultations with the Board of Trustees of UNITAR, article VIII, paragraph 13 of the Statute of UNITAR, to read as follows:

> "The general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations shall be utilized by the Institute on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, it being understood that no extra costs to the regular budget of the United Nations is to be incurred, without the express approval of the General Assembly."

15. As to the fashion in which the rental and maintenance costs would be "reclassified", it is the intention of the Secretary-General to bring this question to the attention of the Fifth Committee in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97 (c)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.22

High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/165 of 21 December 1993, 49/95 of 19 December 1994, 50/122 of 20 December 1995, 51/174 of 16 December 1996, 52/186 of 18 December 1997, 53/181 of 15 December 1998, 54/213 of 22 December 1999 and 55/193 of 20 December 2000,

Reaffirming its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration",

Recalling the Agenda for Development[1] and the relevant provisions on its follow-up and implementation, and the need to give impetus to international economic cooperation for development so as to follow up on the Agenda effectively,

Reaffirming the importance of continuing the dialogue to be conducted in response to the imperative of solidarity, mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and the partnership in promoting international economic cooperation for development,

Recognizing, in this context, the importance of an enabling environment and sound economic policy at both the national and the international level,

[1] Resolution 51/240, annex.

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Taking note of the need to ensure the integrated and coordinated follow-up and implementation by the United Nations system of the outcome of major United Nations conferences and summits,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued constructive dialogue and genuine partnership to promote further international economic cooperation for development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with Governments, all relevant parts of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, to propose the modalities, the nature and the timing of such constructive dialogue and genuine partnership for the promotion of international economic cooperation for development for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a consolidated report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 98 (g)
Environment and sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dharmansjah Djumala (Indonesia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.8

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000 on the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Recalling also resolution 14 concerning the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-ninth session in November 1997,[1]

Reaffirming that the convening at Harare on 16 and 17 September 1996 of the World Solar Summit, at which the Harare Declaration on Solar Energy and Sustainable Development[2] was adopted and preparation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005[3] approved, was a step in pursuance of the implementation of Agenda 21,[4] which is a multifaceted and, at the same time, fundamental programme of action for achieving sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 is aimed at encompassing all forms of new and renewable energy, including solar, thermal, photovoltaic, biomass, wind, mini-hydro, tidal, ocean and geothermal forms,

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[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth session, Paris, 21 October-12 November 1997*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*.

[2] A/53/395, annex, sect. II.

[3] Ibid., annex, sect. VD.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

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Recalling resolution 19 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirtieth session in November 1999,[5] concerning the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 1996-2005, which constitutes one of the major programmes of universal value of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Reiterating that mutually supportive efforts at the national and international levels are imperative in the pursuit of sustainable development, which includes, inter alia, the provision of financial resources and the transfer of technology for the application of cost-effective energy and the wider use of environmentally friendly, renewable energies,

Acknowledging that the General Assembly continues to play an important role in promoting the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Acknowledging also that the Commission of Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council continue to play a pivotal role as forums for the discussion on new and renewable sources of energy and sustainable development,

Noting the role that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continues to play in the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, in particular its efforts, in association with multilateral partners and national specialized institutions, to enhance bilateral and regional cooperation through the joint organization of regional and subregional business and investment forums,

Welcoming the recommendations of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session,[6] in particular the references to renewable energy,

Expressing its appreciation of the continued efforts of the Secretary-General in bringing the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 to the attention of relevant sources of funding and technical assistance,

Calling for further action to ensure that the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 is fully integrated into the mainstream of the efforts of the United Nations system towards attaining the objective of sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the achievement of more substantive results in the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 will require the active involvement of all concerned parties, including Governments, multilateral funding agencies and relevant bodies in the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on concrete action being taken to implement General Assembly resolutions 53/7, 54/215 and 55/205,[7] and particularly welcomes the attempt therein to analyse and discuss the obstacles and constraints impeding the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and options for action to overcome them;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the role that the World Solar Commission continues to play in the mobilization of international support and assistance for the implementation of many of the national high-priority projects and renewable sources

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[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirtieth Session, Paris, 26 October-17 November 1999*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 9* (E/2001/29).

[7] A/56/129.

of energy included in the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, many of which are being executed with national funding;

3. *Notes* that although significant financial support has been provided by some developed countries that are Members of the United Nations and some intergovernmental organizations, within and outside the United Nations system, in the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, more action still needs to be taken in this regard;

4. *Encourages* national Governments and relevant stakeholders to make more use of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 as one of the vehicles to boost the development and utilization of solar energy technologies and all forms of new and renewable energy, including biomass, wind, mini-hydro, tidal, ocean and geothermal;

5. *Invites* the international community to support, as appropriate, by, inter alia, providing financial resources, the efforts of developing countries to move towards sustainable patterns of energy production and consumption;

6. *Recognizes* that rural energy services, including their financing, should be designed to maximize local ownership, as appropriate;

7. *Reiterates its call upon* all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to support, as appropriate, the efforts being made for the development of the renewable energy sector in developing countries on the basis of environmentally friendly renewable sources of energy of demonstrated viability, while taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries, and to assist in the attainment of the levels of investment necessary to expand energy supplies beyond urban areas;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of adequate technical assistance and funding and to enhance the effectiveness, and the full utilization of existing international funds for the effective implementation, of national and regional high priority projects in the area of renewable sources of energy;

9. *Emphasizes* the need to intensify research and development in support of energy for sustainable development, which will require increased commitment on the part of all stakeholders, including Governments and the private sector, to deploy financial and manpower resources for accelerating research efforts;

10. *Recognizes* that the wider use of available renewable energy technologies requires the diffusion of available technologies on a global scale, including through North-South and South-South cooperation;

11. *Takes note* of the decision of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization regarding the contribution of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 1996-2005 in attaining the objective of sustainable development[5] and, in this context, encourages the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to mobilize resources, both human and financial, as mandated, to ensure the effective implementation of the Programme and to make efforts to promote public awareness in all Member States in this regard, with the support of international, regional and national institutions, both public and private;

12. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to make effective the implementation of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 1996-2005 in the various regions and to strengthen the implementation of its African chapter;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the concrete action being taken for the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the effective implementation of and the mobilization of resources for the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005".

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Second Committee
Agenda item 98 (d)
Environment and sustainable development:
Convention on Biological Diversity

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dharmansjah Djumala (Indonesia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.9

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/201 of 20 December 2000 on the Convention on Biological Diversity,[1] in which it, inter alia, decided to proclaim 22 May, the date of the adoption of the text of the Convention, as the International Day for Biological Diversity,

Recognizing the importance of the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in its decision EM-I/3 of 29 January 2000,[2] of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the subsequent signature of the Protocol by one hundred and three parties to the Convention by 5 June 2001, and the ratification thereof or accession thereto by seven parties to date,

Expressing its appreciation for the generous offer of the Government of the Netherlands to host the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as the next meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol, which will be held at The Hague from 8 to 26 April 2002,

Urging the parties to the Convention to undertake thorough preparations to advance progress on all issues that are included in the agenda for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,

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[1] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.
[2] See UNEP/CBD/ExCOP/1/3 and Corr.1, part two, annex.

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;[3]

2. *Also takes note* of the outcome of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, which addresses the appropriate access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of its utilization, hosted by the Government of Germany from 22 to 26 October 2001;

3. *Further takes note* of the outcome of the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, held at Nairobi from 1 to 5 October 2001;

4. *Welcomes* the fact that one hundred and eighty-one States and one regional economic integration organization have become parties to the Convention and urges States that have not joined the Convention on Biological Diversity[1] to become parties to it, without further delay;

5. *Calls upon* parties to the Convention to become parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[2] as soon as possible;

6. *Encourages* the conferences of the parties to, and the secretariats of, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[4] the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[5] and other international instruments related to environment and sustainable development, as well as relevant organizations, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, including, as appropriate, the involvement of the Environmental Management Group, to continue their work on enhancing the complementarities among them, with full respect for the status of the secretariats of the conventions and the autonomous decision-making prerogatives of the conferences of the parties to the conventions concerned, and to strengthen cooperation with a view to facilitating progress in the implementation of those conventions at the international, regional and national levels and to report thereon to their respective conferences of the parties;

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Conference of the Parties regarding its programme of work for forest biological diversity, and encourages the parties to the secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity to cooperate with the United Nations Forum on Forests, inter alia, with regard to respecting, preserving and maintaining the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles, in accordance with article 8 (j) and related provisions of the Convention;

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[3] See A/56/126.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771; No. 30822.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

8. *Takes note* of the fact that the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights[6] and the Convention are interrelated, in particular with respect to intellectual property rights and relevant provisions of the Convention, and invites the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, within their respective mandates, to continue to explore this relationship, taking into account the ongoing work in other relevant forums and bearing in mind decision V/26 B of the Conference of the Parties;[7]

9. *Invites* all funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to cooperate with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the implementation of the programme of work;

10. *Requests* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development when setting the dates of meetings of the conferences of the parties so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

11. *Calls upon* parties to the Convention to settle urgently any arrears and to pay their contributions in full and in a timely manner so as to ensure continuity in the cash flows required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the subsidiary bodies and the Convention secretariat;

12. *Looks forward* to the contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the preparations of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, bearing in mind the decisions taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session;

13. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report to the General Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

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[6] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[7] See UNEP/CBD/COP/5/23 and Corr.1, annex III.

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Agenda item 106 (b)
Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/279 of 12 July 2001 endorsing the Brussels Declaration[1] and Programme of Action for the Least Development Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2]

Emphasizing the importance of a highly visible, efficient and effective follow-up and monitoring arrangement for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, as well as of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community,[4] and relevant paragraphs of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[5] for these countries,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up mechanism for coordinating, monitoring and renewing the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.191/12.

[2] A/CONF.191/11.

[3] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] TD/B/42(1)/11-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/7, annex I.

[5] See resolution 55/2.

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implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[6]

1. *Decides* to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, with its functions as recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraph 17 (a) to (f) of the addendum[7] to his report[6] on the follow-up mechanism for coordinating, monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[2]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take immediate measures to make the Office of the High Representative operational as soon as possible;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to enhance the operational capacity of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in their activities aimed at supporting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

4. *Invites* Member States to extend all necessary support and cooperation to the Office of the High Representative;

5. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as those of other relevant multilateral organizations, to provide full support to and cooperation with the Office of the High Representative;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[6] A/56/645 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

[7] A/56/645/Add.1 and Corr.1.

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee

Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 2002-2003

Note by the Secretariat

The General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Second Committee for consideration and approval each year a proposed biennial programme of work. The draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 2002-2003 has been prepared on the basis of existing legislative authority. It also takes into account the draft proposals on which the Second Committee has taken action. The information set out below, including that on documentation, will be updated orally by the Secretariat when the draft biennial programme of work for 2002-2003 is considered by the Committee.

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Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 2002-2003[1]

Agenda item	*Documentation*
2002	
1. Report of the Economic and Social Council[2]	Report of the Economic and Social Council
	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112)
	Report of the Secretary-General on his study of the possibility of periodically bringing together high-level policy makers responsible for public administration reform (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.42, para. 4)
	Report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.42, para. 5)[3]
2. Macroeconomic policy questions	
(a) International trade and development	Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))
	Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development and on developments in the multilateral trading system (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.49, para. 4)
(b) Commodities	Note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (General Assembly resolution 55/183)
(c) Science and technology for development	Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Science and

Agenda item	*Documentation*
	Technology at its sixth session (General Assembly resolution 55/185)
	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.52, para. 8)[3]
(d) External debt crisis and development	Report of the Secretary-General (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.43, para. 4)
(e) International financial system and development	Report of the Secretary-General (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.44, para. 4)
3. Sectoral policy questions	
(a) Industrial development cooperation	Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 55/187)
(b) Business and development	Report of the Secretary-General on the continuing implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/204 (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.18, para. 2)
	Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.26, paras. 5 and 6)
4. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation	Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on communication for development programmes in the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 50/130)
	Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Year of Mountains, 2002 (General Assembly resolution 55/189)
(a) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and	Report of the Secretary-General on an overview of the challenges and constraints as well as progress made towards achieving the major development goals and objectives adopted by the United Nations during the

Agenda item		*Documentation*
	Development of the developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade	1990s (General Assembly resolution 55/190 and draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.23, para. 3)
(b)	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy	Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 48/181 and 55/191)
(c)	Culture and development	Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 55/192)
(d)	High-level dialogue on strengthening international cooperation for development through partnership	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.22, para. 5
5.	Environment and sustainable development	Report of the Secretary-General on the activities undertaken in preparation for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003 (General Assembly resolution 55/196 and draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.48, para. 4)
		Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its seventh special session (General Assembly resolution 53/242)
(a)	Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme of Action for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21	Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission for Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 47/191)
		Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its second session (Council resolution 2000/35)
		Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.11, para. 11)

Agenda item	*Documentation*
(b) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.46, para. 7)
	Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.15, para. 21)
(c) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.41, para. 8)
(d) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa	Report of the Secretary-General (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.17/Rev.1, para. 14)
(e) Convention on Biological Diversity	Report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.9, paras. 8 and 9)
(f) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	Report of the Secretary-General on promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (General Assembly resolution 55/203)
	Report of the Secretary-General on further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.53, paras. 11 and 12)
(g) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme, 1996-2005	Report of the Secretary-General on concrete action being taken for the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the effective implementation of, and mobilization of resources for, the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.8, para. 15)

Agenda item	*Documentation*
6. Operational activities for development	
(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system	Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council
	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (General Assembly resolution 39/125)
	Report of the Secretary-General on concrete measures for promoting and facilitating South-South cooperation (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.54, para. 11)
7. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)	Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of the World Solidarity Fund for poverty eradication (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.5, para. 26)
	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.5, para. 27)
8. Training and research	
United Nations University	Report of the Council of the United Nations University (General Assembly resolution 3081 (XXVIII) and Assembly decision 52/450)
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations University (General Assembly resolution 55/206)
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	Report of the Secretary-General (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.30, para. 13)
9. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 55/211
10. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the	Report of the Secretary-General (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.29, para. 5)

Agenda item	*Documentation*
Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	
11. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields	Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 2001/21 and draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.27, paras. 2 and 3)[3]
12. Implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002)	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.25, paras. 12 and 13)
13. High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development	Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.45, para. 3)
14. Globalization and interdependence	Report of the Secretary-General on globalization and interdependence (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.47, para. 4)
15. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly	Report of the Secretary-General (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.39, para. 10)
	Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.40, section III, para. 5)
2003[4]	
1. Report of the Economic and Social Council[5]	Report of the Economic and Social Council
	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112)

Agenda item	*Documentation*
2. Macroeconomic policy questions	
(a) International trade and development	Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))
	Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures of political and economic coercion against developing countries (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.36, para. 4)
	Report of the Secretary-General on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.37, para. 17)
(b) Science and technology for development	Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for development at its seventh session (General Assembly resolution 55/185)
	Report of the Secretary-General on the present constraints to the access to knowledge and technology, as well as on possible ways and means of improving the transfer of technology to developing countries (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.2, para. 9)
	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.52, para. 8)[3]
3. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation	Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the International Year of Mountains, 2002 (General Assembly resolution 55/189)
(a) Women in development	Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 42/178 and 54/210, and draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.21, paras. 22 and 23)
(b) Human resources development	Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 54/211, and draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.24, paras. 17 and 18)

Agenda item	*Documentation*
(c) International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues	Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development (General Assembly resolution 54/212 and draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.28, para. 9)
(d) Implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on this topic	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.40, sect. I.A, para. 5)[3]
4. Environment and sustainable development	Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229)[3]
	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII))[3]
(a) Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme of Action for Further Implementation of Agenda 21	Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session (General Assembly resolution 47/191)
	Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its third session (Council resolution 2000/35)
5. Operational activities for development	Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council
	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (General Assembly resolution 39/125)
(a) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries	Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134)[3]

Agenda item	*Documentation*
	Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (General Assembly resolutions 50/119, 52/205 and 54/226, and draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.54, para. 13)
6. Training and research	Report of the Secretary-General on the work, activities and accomplishments of the United Nations System Staff College (General Assembly resolutions 55/207 and 55/278)

Notes

[1] The Second Committee, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, will hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[2] The list of questions and documentation under this item corresponds to requests for reports from the General Assembly; the list will be finalized after the Council completes its work in 2002.

[3] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[4] The programme of work and documentation list for 2003 will be updated in 2002, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

[5] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly; the list will be finalized after the Council completes its work in 2003.

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 103
Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee, Mr. Dharmansjah Djumala (Indonesia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.5

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it established the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, as well as its resolution 48/183 of 21 December 1993, by which it proclaimed 1996 the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty,

Recalling also its resolution 50/107 of 20 December 1995 on the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the proclamation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), as well as the declarations and programmes of action of the major United Nations conferences and summits, their follow-up and the need for their implementation, as they relate to the eradication of poverty,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] adopted by heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,

Recalling its resolution 55/210 of 20 December 2000, entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the initiative to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication",

Expressing its deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty in many countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected group, in particular in African countries and the least developed countries,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

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Recognizing that, while the rate of poverty in some countries has been reduced, some developing countries and disadvantaged groups are being marginalized and others are at risk of being marginalized and effectively excluded from the benefits of globalization, resulting in increased income disparity among and within countries, thereby constraining efforts to eradicate poverty,

Recognizing also that for the poverty eradication strategy to be effective it is imperative for developing countries to be integrated into the world economy and equitably share the benefits of globalization,

Recalling the commitment made by the heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit to eradicate extreme poverty, in particular the commitment to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Bearing in mind the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development,[2] the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[3] and the Political Declaration[4] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 to 30 June 2000, as well as the objectives of the World Food Summit, held at Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996,

Recognizing that, while it is the primary responsibility of States to attain economic and social development and to achieve the development and poverty eradication goals as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the international community should support the efforts of the developing countries to eradicate poverty and ensure basic social protection and to promote an enabling international environment,

Expressing concern over the recent economic slowdown, particularly its adverse impact on the economies of developing countries, which could hinder the realization of agreed development goals, in particular poverty eradication,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[5]

1. *Stresses* that the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty should contribute to achieving the targets of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, through decisive national action and strengthened international cooperation;

2. *Reaffirms*, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] that success in meeting the objectives of development and poverty eradication depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country, and that it also depends on good governance at the international level, on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems and on commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system;

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[2] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolution S-24/2, annex, sect. I.

[5] A/56/229 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

3. *Recognizes* that success in meeting the objectives of poverty eradication requires an enabling environment that encourages, inter alia, sustainable development, including pro-poor economic growth, and that upholds human rights, including the right to development, democratic principles and the rule of law, at all levels;

4. *Also recognizes* the responsibilities of Governments to adopt policies aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices at the national and international levels;

5. *Calls upon* all countries to formulate and implement outcome-oriented national strategies and programmes, setting time-bound targets for poverty reduction, including the target of halving, by 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, which requires strengthening of national action and international cooperation;

6. *Calls* for strengthened efforts at all levels to implement fully and effectively the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as well as the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and all agreements and commitments adopted at the major United Nations conferences and summits and their follow-up as they relate to the eradication of poverty, with a view to achieving tangible results;

7. *Stresses* the importance of tackling the root causes of poverty and the necessity of meeting the basic needs of all, and, in this context, emphasizes the fundamental role in the eradication of poverty of strong and sustained economic growth that favours the poor, creates substantive expansion in productive opportunities and employment, increases incomes, promotes equitable income distribution and minimizes environmental degradation;

8. *Also stresses* the importance of increasing access to and control over resources, including land, skills, knowledge, capital and social connections, by the poor, in particular women, and of improving access for all to basic social services;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of the adoption of appropriate policy responses to the challenges of globalization at the national level, in particular by pursuing sound and stable domestic policies, including sound macroeconomic and social policies, inter alia, those contributing to increased income of the poor, in order to realize the objective of the eradication of poverty;

10. *Urges* the strengthening of international assistance to developing countries in their efforts to alleviate poverty, inter alia, by creating an enabling environment that would facilitate the integration of developing countries into the world economy, improving their market access, facilitating the flow of financial resources and implementing fully and effectively all initiatives already launched regarding debt relief for developing countries, and emphasizes that the international community should consider further measures that would lead to effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries so that they can share equally in the benefits of globalization, cope with its negative effects, avoid being marginalized in the process of globalization and achieve full integration into the world economy;

11. *Reaffirms* that, within the context of overall action for the eradication of poverty, special attention should be given to the multidimensional nature of poverty

and the national and international conditions and policies that are conducive to its eradication, fostering, inter alia, the social and economic integration of people living in poverty, thus empowering them to participate in decision-making with regard to the policies that affect them, the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development, bearing in mind the relationship between all human rights and development, and an efficient, transparent and accountable public service and administration;

12. *Recognizes* that poverty eradication and the achievement and preservation of peace are mutually reinforcing;

13. *Reaffirms* that the causes of poverty should be addressed in an integrated way, taking into account the importance of the need for the empowerment of women and sectoral strategies in such areas as education, development of human resources, health, human settlements, rural development, productive employment, population, environment, freshwater, food security and migration, and the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, in such a way as to increase opportunities and choices for people living in poverty and to enable them to build and strengthen their assets so as to achieve social and economic development; and in this regard encourages countries to develop their national poverty reduction policies in accordance with their national priorities including, where appropriate, through Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations system to assign priority to the eradication of poverty and to enhance coordination, and, in this regard, encourages the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and other partners in development to continue to support all Member States, members of specialized agencies and United Nations observers in carrying forward their own strategy for the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

15. *Also welcomes* the holding of the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002, and encourages Governments and stakeholders to take concrete initiatives and actions in support of financing for development;

16. *Further welcomes* the convening of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, as a significant opportunity to renew our commitment to sustainable development, the international development goals, Agenda 21,[6] and the principles contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;[7]

17. *Notes* the outcome of the recently concluded Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2001;

18. *Recognizes* the importance of the expansion of international trade as an engine of growth and development and, in this context, the need for expeditious and complete integration of developing countries and countries with economies in

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[6] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[7] Ibid., annex I.

transition into the international trading system, in full cognizance of the opportunities and challenges of globalization and liberalization and taking into account the circumstances of individual countries, in particular the trade interests and development needs of developing countries;

19. *Also recognizes* the critical need for countries to undertake economic, institutional and regulatory reforms to support wide trade liberalization and to create an enabling environment in which trade can truly serve as an engine for economic growth and development and, in this regard, calls upon the international community to continue to support the capacity-building efforts of developing countries, taking into account their national circumstances;

20. *Reaffirms* that all Governments and the United Nations system should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty, at both the national and the international level, and encourages the use of gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into planning the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes for the eradication of poverty;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to the developed countries that have agreed to and have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, and calls upon the developed countries that have not yet done so to strengthen their efforts to achieve the agreed target as soon as possible and, where agreed, within that target, to earmark 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for the least developed countries;

22. *Stresses* the important role played by official development assistance in complementing domestic efforts to meet the development needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and, in this regard, acknowledges the official development assistance made available to developing countries and the efforts that developing countries have made to eradicate poverty;

23. *Calls* for the full, speedy and effective implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and, in this regard, stresses the need for the donor community to provide the additional resources necessary to fulfil the future financial requirements of the Initiative, hence welcomes the agreement that financing for heavily indebted poor countries should be reviewed analytically and separately from International Development Association replenishment requirements but back to back with meetings for the thirteenth replenishment of the Association, and calls upon all donors to participate fully in this process;

24. *Calls upon* the heavily indebted poor countries to take, as soon as possible, the policy measures necessary to become eligible for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and to reach the decision point;

25. *Welcomes* the recognition by the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (Development Committee) of the need to take into account worsening global growth prospects and declines in terms of trade, when updating Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative debt sustainability analysis at completion point;[8]

[8] Communiqué of the Development Committee at its sixty-fourth meeting, held in Ottawa on 18 November 2001, para. 8.

26. *Recognizes* the difficulties of heavily indebted middle-income developing countries in meeting their external debt and debt-servicing obligations, and notes the worsening situation in some of them in the context, inter alia, of greater liquidity constraints, which may require debt treatment through various national and international measures designed to assist those countries in making their debt burden sustainable in the long term and in combating poverty effectively;

27. *Calls upon* the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with developing countries, to promote capacity-building and facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries, by identifying and implementing practical steps to ensure the achievement of progress in this regard and to assist developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in an era influenced in large measure by technology;

28. *Stresses* that the goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015 will not be achieved without serious efforts to address the development needs of the least developed countries and to support their efforts in improving the lives of their people, and, in this regard, welcomes the adoption of the Brussels Declaration[9] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[10] adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001, and calls on the national Governments of the least developed countries and their development partners to implement fully the commitments undertaken in Brussels;

29. *Emphasizes* the role of microcredit as an important anti-poverty tool that promotes the generation of production and self-employment and empowers people living in poverty, especially women, and therefore encourages Governments to adopt policies that support microcredit schemes and the development of microfinance institutions and their capacities, and calls upon the international community, in particular the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and international and regional financial institutions involved in the eradication of poverty, to support and explore the incorporation of the microcredit approach into their programmes and the further development, as appropriate, of other microfinance instruments;

30. *Welcomes* the New Partnership for Africa's Development launched in Abuja in October 2001, whose objectives are, inter alia, to promote sustained economic growth and development, including human development, so as to eradicate poverty in Africa on the basis of African leadership and enhanced partnership with the international community, and calls upon the developed countries and the United Nations system to support this partnership and complement the efforts undertaken by Africa to overcome the challenges it faces;

31. *Emphasizes* the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, particularly basic education, and training, in particular for girls, in the empowerment of those living in poverty, and, in this context, welcomes the Dakar Framework for

[9] A/CONF.191/12.
[10] A/CONF.191/11.

Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[11] as well as the strategy for poverty eradication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[12] and invites the organs and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to continue to promote the inclusion of education in anti-poverty strategies;

32. *Recalls* the commitments of the United Nations conferences and summits to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to promote universal primary education in all countries by 2015, and, in this regard, urges Member States to take immediate measures to remove obstacles to young girls' school attendance and to reduce drop-out rates;

33. *Reaffirms* the role of United Nations funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in assisting the national efforts of developing countries, inter alia, in the eradication of poverty, and the need for their funding in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

34. *Reaffirms* the importance of agreeing on a mutual commitment of interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of official development assistance and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes, and welcomes the efforts made to implement the 20/20 initiative, which emphasizes that promoting access for all to basic social services is essential for sustainable and equitable development and is an integral part of the strategy for the eradication of poverty;

35. *Recognizes* the devastating effect of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic on human development, economic growth and poverty reduction efforts in many countries, in particular sub-Saharan African countries, and urges Governments and the international community to give urgent priority to the HIV/AIDS crisis, in particular addressing the special needs of developing countries through strengthened cooperation and assistance as well as through the implementation of commitments undertaken, as agreed in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[13] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session in June 2001;

36. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to support and participate in the global efforts for poverty eradication at the global, regional and country levels in order to ensure that the development and poverty reduction goals, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, are realized, and also calls upon the international community to support these efforts and to strengthen the resources available to the United Nations in order to enhance its capacity to support and coordinate all relevant initiatives in this regard and to play its role of facilitator and advocate;

37. *Encourages* the continuing examination in all relevant intergovernmental forums of ways and means to integrate poverty reduction objectives and strategies into discussions on international financial and development issues;

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[11] See *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2000)

[12] Adopted at the thirty-first session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 2 November 2001.

[13] See resolution S-26/2, annex.

38. *Welcomes favourably* the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication and the promotion of human and social development in developing countries, particularly among the poorest segments of their population;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with a view to establishing the fund, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report containing his recommendations on mechanism, modalities, terms of reference, mandates and governance for the operationalization of the fund, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of contributions from Member States, international organizations, the private sector, relevant institutions, foundations and individuals and the need to avoid duplication of existing United Nations funds;

40. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a comprehensive report containing an evaluation of progress made towards achieving the goals of the Decade, including best practices, lessons learned and obstacles, as well as in the achievement of the 2015 targets on poverty reduction, and recommendations for further action to achieve the 2015 targets, including the identification of resource requirements and possible sources of funding;

41. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

United Nations A/C.2/56/L.62

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 98 (b)
Environment and sustainable development: international strategy for disaster reduction

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dharmansjah Djumala (Indonesia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.15

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998 and 54/219 of 22 December 1999, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001,

Also recalling the forward-looking platform for international concerted disaster reduction as developed by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and as expressed in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[1] as well as the Geneva mandate on disaster reduction and the strategy document entitled "A safer world in the twenty-first century: risk and disaster reduction",[2]

Emphasizing the multisectoral, interdisciplinary and cross-cutting nature of natural disaster reduction, and stressing that continued interaction, cooperation and partnerships among the institutions concerned are considered essential to achieve jointly agreed objectives and priorities,

Having considered the current institutional arrangement, as established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/219 of 22 December 1999, with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and the inter-agency secretariat for the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and taking into account the assessment after the first period of operations,

[1] A/CONF.172/9, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Adopted by the programme forum on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Geneva from 5 to 9 July 1999.

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Recognizing that disaster reduction is an important element contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and that it should be taken into account in the preparatory process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg in 2002,

Reiterating that natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, although the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper their sustainable development,

Welcoming the emphasis placed on natural disaster reduction in the Plan of Action for Least Developed Countries, adopted in Brussels in May 2001,

Recognizing that disaster reduction should be regarded as an important function of the United Nations and should receive continued attention,

Stressing the need for the international community to demonstrate the firm political determination required to utilize scientific and technical knowledge to reduce the vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental hazards, taking into account the particular needs of developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;[3]

2. *Expresses* deep concern at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies worldwide, in particular in developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* that the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction should perform the functions as indicated in the report of the Secretary General,[3] in particular to serve as a main forum within the United Nations system for devising strategies and policies for disaster reduction and to ensure complementary action by agencies involved in disaster reduction, mitigation and preparedness, and also decides to review the activities of the Task Force in 2003 and that the inter-agency secretariat for disaster reduction should also develop collaborative links with appropriate regional disaster reduction organizations;

4. *Decides* that the Task Force should be modified in order to provide for increased participation and continued membership of regional intergovernmental organizations and key United Nations agencies;

5. *Recognizes* that the Framework of Action for the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, as endorsed by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, constitutes the basic guide for the implementation of the Strategy, and that this framework shall be periodically reviewed, according to the evolving needs in the field of natural disaster reduction and urges all relevant bodies within the United Nations system to cooperate fully within the context of this framework;

6. *Further stresses* that the inter-agency secretariat for the implementation of the Strategy should be consolidated and enhanced to effectively perform its functions, in particular to serve as the focal point within the United Nations system

[3] A/56/68-E/2001/63.

for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among disaster-reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields;

7. *Calls upon* the Governments to continue to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with the United Nations system, other international organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners, as appropriate, in order to ensure effective synergies in the field of natural disasters, and urges the secretariat for disaster reduction to develop such synergies, as appropriate;

8. *Invites* therefore all Governments and relevant international organizations to give appropriate consideration to the issue of natural disaster reduction in their preparations leading up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002;

9. *Underlines* the importance of adequate financial and administrative resources for the effective functioning of the Task Force and the secretariat for disaster reduction, under the direct authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs;

10. *Calls upon* Governments to establish national platforms or focal points for disaster reduction, urges the United Nations system to provide appropriate support for those mechanisms, and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional outreach of the secretariat for disaster reduction in order to ensure such support;

11. *Invites* Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen national participation, in particular of disaster-prone countries, in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, including through national multisectoral and interdisciplinary platforms, in order to achieve sustainable development goals and objectives, with the full utilization of scientific and technical knowledge, including through capacity-building at all levels and the development and strengthening of global and regional approaches that take into account regional, subregional, national and local circumstances and needs, as well as the need to strengthen coordination of national emergency response agencies;

12. *Calls upon* Governments to continue to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in the field of natural disasters within the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, in line with their respective skills and capacities, from prevention to early warning, response, mitigation, rehabilitation and reconstruction, including through capacity-building at all levels, and the development and strengthening of global and regional approaches that take into account regional, subregional, national and local circumstances and needs, as well as the need to strengthen coordination of national emergency response agencies in natural disasters;

13. *Recognizes* the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, and emphasizes the need for developing countries to have access to technology to effectively tackle natural disasters;

14. *Calls upon* Governments and United Nations agencies to collaborate more closely in the sharing of disaster response and mitigation information, to take

full advantage of the United Nations emergency information services such as ReliefWeb, as well as the Internet, and to consider other methods for the sharing of information;

15. *Also calls upon* the secretariat for disaster reduction and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to facilitate the development of better linkages with all relevant actors, including the private sector and financial institutions, in the development of disaster management strategies;

16. *Encourages* the international community to provide the necessary financial resources to the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and to provide adequate scientific, technical, human and other resources to ensure adequate support for the secretariat for disaster reduction, the Task Force and its working groups;

17. *Requests* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to support the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in the implementation of its goals, including by seconding technical staff to the secretariat for disaster reduction;

18. *Endorses* the proposal of the Secretary-General to review the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[1] within the context of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction framework for action;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to optimize further and disseminate through all available channels, including handbooks and information systems, the information necessary for the effective management of international cooperation in the fields of disaster prevention, early warning, response, mitigation, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

20. *Reiterates* the need to continue international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon, within the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, as requested in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 2000/33 of 28 July 2000 and General Assembly resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999 and 55/197 of 20 December 2000;

21. *Recognizes* the importance of early warning as an essential element in the culture of prevention, and encourages renewed efforts at all levels to contribute to natural hazard monitoring and impact prediction, the development and transfer of technology, capacity-building for disaster preparedness, the detection of natural hazards and the issuance and communication of early warning, as well as education and professional training, public information and awareness-raising activities, and stresses the need for appropriate action in response to early warning;

22. *Reaffirms* the need for strengthening the international framework for the improvement of early warning systems and disaster preparedness by developing an effective international mechanism for early warning, including the transfer of technology related to early warning to developing countries, which ensures that vulnerable people receive appropriate and timely information, as well as expanding and improving existing systems, in particular those under the auspices of the United Nations, as an integral part of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

23. *Decides* to maintain the annual observance of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction on the second Wednesday of October, as a vehicle to promote a global culture of natural disaster reduction, including prevention, mitigation and preparedness;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including criteria and modalities for the selection of the non-permanent members of the Task Force, and on the progress made in the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, under the agenda item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97 (a)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: women in development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.21

Women in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/195 of 18 December 1997, 54/210 of 22 December 1999 and all of its other resolutions on the integration of women in development, and also the relevant resolutions and the agreed conclusions, including those on women in the economy,[1] adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration[2] and Platform for Action[3] and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[4] entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for twenty-first century", other recent major United Nations conferences and summits and other relevant special sessions of the General Assembly, as well as their follow-up processes,

Reaffirming also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] which affirms that the equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured and calls for, inter alia, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable,

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[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 7* (E/1997/27), chap. I, sect. C.1, agreed conclusions 1997/3.

[2] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolutions S-23/2, annex, and S-23/3, annex.

[5] See resolution 55/2.

01-68714 (E) 101201

Reaffirming further that gender equality is of fundamental importance for achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and recent United Nations conferences, and that investing in the development of women and girls has a multiplier effect, in particular on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth,

Recognizing the significant contribution that women make to the economy and the major force that they represent for change and development in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services,

Reaffirming that women are key contributors to the economy and to combating poverty through both remunerated and unremunerated work at home, in the community and in the workplace, and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing that population and development issues, education and training, health, nutrition, the environment, water supply, sanitation, housing, communications, science and technology and employment opportunities are important elements for effective poverty eradication and the advancement and empowerment of women,

Recognizing also in this context the importance of respect for all human rights, including the right to development, and of a national and international environment that promotes, inter alia, justice, gender equality, equity, popular participation and political freedom for the advancement and empowerment of women,

Recognizing further that education and training, including in particular in business, trade, administration, information and communication technologies and other new technologies, are essential for gender equality, the empowerment of women and poverty eradication,

Recognizing that the difficult socio-economic conditions that exist in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, have resulted in the acceleration of the feminization of poverty and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing also that poverty eradication and the achievement and preservation of peace are mutually reinforcing, and recognizing also that peace is inextricably linked to equality between women and men and to development,

Aware that, although globalization and liberalization processes have created employment opportunities for women in many countries, they have made women, especially in developing countries and in particular in the least developed countries, more vulnerable to problems caused by increased economic volatility,

Recognizing that some effects of market liberalization may deepen the socio-economic marginalization of women in the agricultural sector, including through the loss of employment among small-scale farmers who are more likely to be women than men, and emphasizing that small-scale women farmers need special support and empowerment so as to be able to meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities of agricultural market liberalization,

Recognizing also that enhanced trade opportunities for developing countries, including through trade liberalization, will improve the economic condition of those societies, including women, which is of particular importance in rural communities,

Aware that, while women represent an important and growing proportion of business owners, their contribution to economic and social development is constrained by, inter alia, the lack of equal access of women and men to and control over credit, technology, support services, land and information,

Concerned that the continued discrimination against women, the denial or lack of equal rights and access to education, training and credit facilities and the lack of control over land, capital, technology and other areas of production impede their full and equal contribution to, and equal opportunity to benefit from, development,

Emphasizing the promotion of programmes aimed at financial intermediation with a view to ensuring the access of rural women to credit and to agricultural inputs and implements and, in particular, to easing collateral requirements for access to finance by women,

Expressing its concern about the underrepresentation of women in economic decision-making, and stressing the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policy formulation, implementation and evaluation,

Noting the importance of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular its funds and programmes, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women, in facilitating the advancement of women in development and recognizing the work done by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Welcoming the fact that the Commission on the Status of Women will take up the theme of eradicating poverty, including through the empowerment of women throughout their life cycle in a globalizing world, at its forty-sixth session, in 2002,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on women in development: access to financial resources: a gender perspective;[6]

2. *Calls for* the accelerated and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration[2] and Platform for Action[3] and the relevant provisions contained in the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[4] as well as in the outcomes of all other major United Nations conferences, summits and other relevant special sessions of the General Assembly and their follow-up processes;

3. *Stresses* that a favourable and conducive national and international environment in all fields of life is necessary for the effective integration of women in development;

4. *Urges* Governments to develop and to promote methodologies for mainstreaming a gender perspective in all aspects of policy-making, including economic policy-making;

5. *Recognizes* the mutually reinforcing links between gender equality and poverty eradication, as well as the need to elaborate and implement, where appropriate, in consultation with civil society, comprehensive gender-sensitive

[6] A/56/321 and Corr.1.

poverty eradication strategies addressing social, structural and macroeconomic issues;

6. *Stresses* the importance of developing national strategies for promoting sustainable and productive entrepreneurial activities to generate income among disadvantaged women and women living in poverty;

7. *Urges* all Governments to ensure women's equal rights with men and their full and equal access to education, training, employment, technology and economic and financial resources, including credit, in particular for rural women and women in the informal sector, and to facilitate, where appropriate, the transition of women from the informal to the formal sector;

8. *Encourages* Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other actors of civil society to promote and protect the rights of women workers and to take action to remove structural and legal barriers as well as stereotypical attitudes to gender equality at work, and to initiate positive steps to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value;

9. *Urges* all Governments to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women with regard to their access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, giving special attention to poor, uneducated women, and to support women's access to legal assistance;

10. *Calls upon* Governments and entrepreneurial associations to facilitate the access of women, including young women and women entrepreneurs, to education and training in business, administration and information and communication technologies;

11. *Recognizes* the role of microfinance, including microcredit, in the eradication of poverty, the empowerment of women and the generation of employment and, in this regard, notes the importance of sound national financial systems, and encourages the strengthening of existing and emerging microcredit institutions and their capacities, including through the support of international financial institutions;

12. *Stresses* the need for assistance to enable women in developing countries, particularly grass-roots women's groups, to have full access to and use of new technologies, including information technologies, for their empowerment;

13. *Urges* States to design and revise laws that ensure that women are accorded full and equal rights to own land and other property, including through inheritance, and to undertake administrative reforms and other necessary measures to give women the same right as men to credit, capital and appropriate technologies and access to markets and information;

14. *Calls upon* Governments to encourage the financial sector to mainstream a gender perspective in its policies and programmes, in particular by:

(a) Exploring viable venues to reach people living in poverty, in particular women, including through international public and/or private funds;

(b) Designing savings schemes that are attractive to the poor and to poor women in particular;

(c) Undertaking research to learn more about the characteristics, financial needs and performance of businesses owned by women;

(d) Working towards equal treatment for women clients through comprehensive gender-awareness training for staff at all levels, and better representation of women in decision-making positions;

15. *Requests* Governments to ensure the full participation of women in decision-making and in policy formulation and implementation at all levels so that their priorities, skills and potentials can be adequately reflected in national policy;

16. *Calls upon* Governments to promote, inter alia, through legislation, family-friendly and gender-sensitive work environments and also to promote the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers as well as the provision of the necessary care for working women's children and other dependants;

17. *Calls upon* the international community to make efforts to mitigate the effects of excess volatility and economic disruption, which have a disproportionately negative impact on women, and to enhance trade opportunities for developing countries in order to improve the economic conditions of women;

18. *Urges* the international community, the United Nations system and relevant organizations to give priority to assisting the efforts of developing countries to ensure the full and effective participation of women in deciding and implementing development strategies and integrating gender concerns into national programmes, including by providing adequate resources to operational activities for development in support of the efforts of Governments to ensure, inter alia, full and equal access of women to health care, capital, education, training and technology, as well as full and equal participation in all decision-making;

19. *Expresses its appreciation* to the developed countries that have agreed to and have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, and calls upon the developed countries that have not yet done so to strengthen their efforts to achieve the agreed target as soon as possible and, where agreed, within that target, to earmark 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for the least developed countries;

20. *Encourages* the international community, the United Nations system, the private sector and civil society to provide the necessary financial resources to assist national Governments in their efforts to meet the development targets and benchmarks agreed upon in the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the International Conference on Population and Development, the twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations conferences and summits;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, as appropriate, to assist Governments, at their request, in building institutional capacity and developing national action plans or further implementing existing action plans for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action;

22. *Urges* multilateral donors, international financial institutions and regional development banks to review and implement policies to support national efforts to ensure that a higher proportion of resources reach women, in particular in rural and remote areas;

23. *Encourages* the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002, to examine all aspects of financing for development from a gender perspective;

24. *Encourages* Governments to fully integrate a gender perspective in their preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002;

25. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to integrate gender mainstreaming into all its programmes and policies, including in the integrated follow-up to United Nations conferences, in accordance with agreed conclusions 1997/2 on gender mainstreaming adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997;[7]

26. *Reiterates its requests* to the Secretary-General to update the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development for the consideration of the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; as in the past, this survey should focus on selective emerging development issues that have an impact on the role of women in the economy at the national, regional and international levels;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, including the impact of globalization on the empowerment of women and their integration in development;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the sub-item entitled "Women in development".

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[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV.A, para. 4.

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 99 (b)
Operational activities for development: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Namibia: draft decision

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1982 and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community,[1]

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community".

[1] A/56/134 and Add.1.

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Environment and sustainable development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dharmansjah Djumala (Indonesia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.20

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-first session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling also its resolution 55/200 of 20 December 2000 on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling further the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme[1] and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Taking note with appreciation of the progress being made by the United Nations Environment Programme in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-first session;[3]

2. *Welcomes* the efforts already made to realize the objectives of the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, supports the early and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242 of 28 July 1999, and requests that the reports on the work of the

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/52/25), annex, decision 19/1, annex.
[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/56/25).

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Environmental Management Group be made available to the Member States and members of specialized agencies;

3. *Reiterates* the invitation to the international environmental governance process initiated by decision 21/21 of 9 February 2001 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to submit its progress report to the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, at its second session, to be held from 28 January to 8 February 2002, and the final results to the third session to be held from 25 March to 5 April 2002, so that it can be fully considered in the preparatory process, and notes with interest the ongoing work of the open-ended intergovernmental group of ministers or their representatives on international environmental governance with respect to the comprehensive policy-oriented assessment of existing institutional weaknesses, as well as future needs and options of strengthened international environmental governance;

4. *Underlines* the need for sufficient financial resources on a stable and predictable basis to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme and, within this context, notes ongoing related deliberations;

5. *Notes* the proposal of the Secretary-General to increase United Nations funding for the cost of servicing the United Nations Environment Programme secretariat and the Governing Council from the regular budget;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under continuous review and make proposals as needed in the context of the United Nations regular budget, with a view to strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Office in Nairobi.

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Fifty-sixth session
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Agenda item 95 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.37

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 44/214 of 22 December 1989, 46/212 of 20 December 1991, 48/169 of 21 December 1993, 50/97 of 20 December 1995, 52/183 of 18 December 1997 and 54/199 of 22 December 1999 and the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community,[1] as well as the relevant parts of the Agenda for Development,[2]

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] in which heads of State and Government recognized the special needs and problems of the landlocked developing countries and urged both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs and to help them overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems, and resolved to create an environment — at the national and global levels alike — that is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the landlocked developing countries,

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[1] TD/B/42(1)11-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/7, annex I.
[2] Resolution 51/240, annex.
[3] See resolution 55/2.

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Recognizing also that sixteen of the landlocked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Noting the importance of continuing to strengthen the existing international support measures with a view to addressing further the problems of landlocked developing countries,

Emphasizing the importance of further strengthening effective and close cooperation and collaboration between landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours, at regional, subregional and bilateral levels, inter alia, through cooperative arrangements in developing efficient transit transport systems in landlocked and transit developing countries, and noting the important role of the activities of the regional commissions in this regard,

Welcoming the holding of the fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, in New York from 30 July to 3 August 2001,

Expressing its appreciation to donor countries for participating in the fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts and for the generous contribution that facilitated the participation of experts from landlocked and transit developing countries,

Taking note of the Vientiane Plan of Action on measures designed to improve transit transport systems of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, adopted at the first specific consultative meeting on transit transport systems of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, held at Vientiane on 14 and 15 December 2000 under the aegis of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting the outcome of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization held at Doha from 9 to 13 November 2001,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries;[4]

2. *Welcomes* the agreed conclusion and recommendations for future action adopted by the fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions;[5]

3. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of

[4] A/56/427.

[5] Ibid., sect. II.

transport, as set forth in Article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[6]

4. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries, including landlocked developing countries, in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

5. *Calls upon* the landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts to deal with transit transport issues, including bilateral and, as appropriate, subregional cooperation, inter alia, by improving the physical infrastructure and non-physical aspects of transit transport systems, strengthening and concluding, where appropriate, bilateral and subregional agreements to govern transit transport operations, developing joint ventures in the area of transit transport and strengthening institutions and human resources dealing with transit transport, and, in this respect, notes that South-South cooperation also plays an important role in this field;

6. *Appeals once again* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries agreed upon in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the outcomes of recent major United Nations conferences relevant to landlocked developing countries and the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community[1] and to take fully into account the agreed conclusion and recommendations of the fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for financial and technical assistance made available by some donors to landlocked and transit developing countries in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications;

8. *Invites* donor countries, the United Nations Development Programme and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications, and to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes, and, in this regard, also to consider, inter alia, improving the availability and optimal use of the different transport modes and intermodal efficiency along transport corridors;

9. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transit transport facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategies of the landlocked and transit developing countries and that donor

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[6] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

countries should consequently take into account the requirements for the long-term restructuring of the economies of the landlocked developing countries;

10. *Notes* the important role that the simplification, harmonization and standardization of transit procedures and documentation as well as the application of information technologies have played in enhancing the efficiency of transit systems, and calls upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in close cooperation with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to assist landlocked and transit developing countries in these areas, in accordance with their mandates;

11. *Invites* those countries that have not done so, to consider ratifying or acceding to international agreements and conventions related to transit trade and transport, and invites landlocked and transit countries to consider concluding bilateral or subregional intergovernmental agreement regarding various aspects of transit transport;

12. *Invites* the international community to continue to provide technical and financial support to landlocked and transit developing countries to assist with effective implementation of their cooperation agreements and arrangements on transit transport, taking into account that many landlocked and transit developing countries have concluded bilateral and regional arrangements and are making efforts to implement them;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene in 2003 an international ministerial meeting of landlocked and transit developing countries and donor countries and international financial and development institutions on transit transport cooperation, within existing resources of the budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and by voluntary contributions, to review the current situation of transit transport systems, including the implementation of the 1995 Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation, and to formulate, inter alia, appropriate policy measures and action-oriented programmes aimed at developing efficient transit transport systems, which would be held for two days and would be preceded by a three-day meeting of senior officials to finalize the substantive preparation;

14. *Invites* Member States, members of the specialized agencies and United Nations observers, including, inter alia, landlocked and transit developing countries and donor countries, and international financial and development institutions, including relevant regional and subregional economic organizations and commissions to participate in the international ministerial meeting and its preparatory process;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close cooperation with, and with the full involvement of, the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate, to provide substantive and organizational support, within existing resources of the budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and by voluntary contributions, for the international ministerial meeting, and that, in this context, the necessary preparations should be undertaken at the subregional and regional levels, as appropriate, with the involvement of all major stakeholders, including the private sector;

16. *Decides* to consider the precise timing and venue of the international ministerial meeting at its fifty-seventh session, taking into consideration the generous offer made by the Government of Kazakhstan to host the meeting;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene in 2003 prior to the international ministerial meeting, within existing resources for the biennium 2002-2003, the Sixth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, including relevant regional and subregional economic organizations and commissions, and decides that this meeting shall serve as a preparatory committee for the international ministerial meeting in order to provide it with substantive as well as organizational preparation;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate, to seek voluntary contributions to facilitate the preparation for the international ministerial meeting, including the participation of representatives of landlocked and transit developing countries at the meeting;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to formulating international policies and measures dealing with the special problems of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, through technical cooperation programmes, and urges the Conference, inter alia, to keep under constant review the evolution of transit transport infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, inter alia, by means of a case study as necessary, promote regional and subregional cooperation, build up consensus on cooperative arrangements, mobilize international support measures, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of the private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point for cross-regional issues of landlocked developing countries;

20. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate, to take appropriate measures, within existing resources of the budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and by voluntary contributions, for the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution, and to provide the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries of the Conference with adequate resources so as to allow it to continue to support landlocked developing countries, to the extent of its mandate, including the provision of the effective preparations for the international ministerial meeting;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution and submit it to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Trade and development", the sub-item entitled "Preparation for the international ministerial meeting on transit transport cooperation";

23. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Trade and development", the sub-item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries".

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Fifty-sixth session
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Agenda item 95 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.2

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development,

Cognizant of the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the secretariat responsible for the substantive servicing of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the cross-cutting nature of science and technology within the United Nations system and the need, inter alia, for effective policy guidance and better coordination,

Recognizing the importance of establishing and strengthening partnership and networking among public and private sectors and academic institutions of all countries to build, transfer and strengthen the technological capabilities and skills needed, in particular for developing countries,

Stressing that the pace of globalization is influenced in large measure by the development of science and technology, and that developing countries and countries with economies in transition need to become well equipped, including through international assistance, with the knowledge of science and technology and the practical skills and institutional structures associated with technology management, which are among the essential tools for benefiting from the opportunities offered by globalization and for avoiding the risk of their marginalization in the process of globalization,

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Recognizing the need to address the obstacles faced by developing countries in accessing technologies, while taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries,

Also recognizing that information and communication technologies are among the critical determinants for creating a global knowledge-based economy, accelerating growth, raising competitiveness, promoting sustainable development, eradicating poverty and facilitating the effective integration of all countries into the global economy,

Further recognizing the need for dissemination of research knowledge, technologies and expertise in the field of biotechnology, in particular in the areas of agriculture, pharmaceuticals and health care, that could benefit mankind,

Welcoming the establishment of the Information and Communication Technology Task Force, which will provide overall leadership to the United Nations role in helping to formulate strategies for the development of information and communication technologies, and under whose initiative the United Nations will lend a truly global dimension to efforts to bridge the global digital divide, foster digital opportunity and thus firmly put information and communication technology in the service of development for all, while bearing in mind the power of information and communication technologies for advancing the internationally agreed development goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to consider, no later than its substantive session of 2002, ways and means to strengthen the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including through increasing the frequency of its meetings, including their annualization, and through the implementation of the recommendations set out in the report of the Secretary-General, while taking its mandate and budgetary constraints into consideration, and in that regard takes note of the recommendation by the Commission;[3]

2. *Also invites* the Economic and Social Council to consider favourably the request of the Commission to establish a working group, to meet during the regular sessions of the Commission, for the purpose of evaluating the work of the Commission, with a view to strengthening the Commission's role in the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development and increasing its effectiveness;

3. *Stresses* the importance of facilitating access to and transfer of knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to the developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries, with the objective of enhancing their technological capacities, capabilities, productivity and competitiveness in the world market;

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[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] A/56/96.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 11* (E/2001/31), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III, para. 1, by which the Council would decide that the Commission should meet annually.

4. *Also stresses* the need for all Governments to ensure the necessary conditions, including the creation of transparent legal and regulatory frameworks, to facilitate the acquisition and development of technology, to enhance innovation capacity, to improve absorptive capacity of local enterprises and to build up supply capabilities;

5. *Further stresses* the importance of identifying and tackling barriers to and unjustifiable restrictions on the transfer of technologies, in particular to developing countries, inter alia, with a view to addressing such constraints while creating specific incentives for the transfer of technologies, including new and innovative ones;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations system to take advantage of the coordinating role and expertise of the Commission in the area of science and technology for development, where possible, in the follow-up to and preparation for major international conferences and summits;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the Commission and its secretariat within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development be provided with the necessary resources to enable it to better carry out its mandate;

8. *Notes* the proposal of the Commission on a study of the feasibility of establishing an international mechanism for supporting and enhancing research and development within the developing countries and in areas critical to the developing countries, especially in the fields of health, education and agriculture;[4]

9. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to strengthen South-South cooperation initiatives, as well as subregional and regional cooperation, in the field of science and technology;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, a report on the impact of new biotechnologies, with particular attention to sustainable development, including food security, health and economic productivity, with the inclusion of proposals on the aspects of the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries, as well as on addressing constraints to the adequate utilization of such technologies.

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[4] Ibid., para. 3.

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Agenda item 104
Training and research

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.30

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/121 of 20 December 1995, 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999 and 55/208 of 20 December 2000,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General[1] and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[2]

Welcoming the recent progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the improved cooperation that has been established with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting that contributions to the General Fund have not increased and that the participation of the developed countries in training programmes in New York and Geneva is increasing,

Noting also that the bulk of the resources contributed to the Institute are directed to the Special Purpose Grants Fund rather than to the General Fund, and stressing the need to address that unbalanced situation,

Noting further that the Institute receives no subsidy from the United Nations regular budget, that it provides training programmes to all Member States free of

[1] A/56/615.

[2] To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/56/14).

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charge and that similar United Nations institutions based at Geneva are not charged rent or maintenance costs,

Welcoming the decisions taken by the Secretary-General to ensure continuity in the management of the Institute and to establish the proper grade for the post of Executive Director with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Reiterating that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated, United Nations system-wide approach to research and training based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of labour among the relevant institutions and bodies;

2. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States and the relevance of training-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

3. *Stresses* the need for the Institute to strengthen further its cooperation with other United Nations institutes and relevant national, regional and international institutes;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and, in this context, underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of these partnerships, in particular at the country level;

5. *Requests* the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to continue to ensure fair geographical distribution and transparency in the preparation of the programmes and in the employment of experts, and, in this regard, stresses that the courses of the Institute should focus primarily on development issues;

6. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

7. *Calls upon* developed countries, which are increasingly participating in the training programmes conducted in New York and Geneva, to make contributions or consider increasing their contributions to the General Fund;

8. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue its efforts to resolve the critical financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to broadening its donor base and increasing the contributions made to the General Fund;

9. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider diversifying further the venues of the events organized by the Institute and to include the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and reduce costs;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute and United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore ways and means of systematically utilizing the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes for the economic and social development of developing countries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to clarify the reason why the Institute does not benefit from rental rates and maintenance costs similar to those enjoyed by other United Nations affiliated organizations, such as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and also requests the Secretary-General to provide proposals on how to waive or reduce the rental rates and maintenance costs charged to the Institute with a view to alleviating its current financial difficulties, which are aggravated by the current practice of charging commercial rates;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including details on the status of contributions to, and the financial situation of, the Institute as well as on the use of its services by Member States.

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Fifty-sixth session
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Agenda item 96 (a)
Sectoral policy questions: business and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.26

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds, 55/61 of 4 December 2000 on an effective international legal instrument against corruption and 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin, as well as the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument Against Corruption,[1] which will be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its next session,

Concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality, and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

Recognizing the need to create an enabling environment at the national and international levels for business in order to promote economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account the development priorities of Governments,

Recognizing the responsibilities of Governments to adopt policies at the national and the international levels aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin,

[1] See A/56/402.

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Mindful of the catalytic role of the United Nations system in facilitating the constructive participation and orderly interaction of the private sector in the development process by embracing universal principles and norms, such as honesty, transparency and accountability,

Underlining that preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds is an important element of mobilizing resources for development,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and existing international and national laws for combating corruption in international commercial transactions,

Taking note of the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,

Stressing the need to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of funds of illicit origin and to return such funds to enable countries to design and fund development projects, in accordance with their national priorities,

Noting that such corrupt practices include State funds being illegally acquired, transferred and invested abroad,

Noting also that the problem of corrupt practices and the transfer of funds of illicit origin, as well as the need to prevent the transfer of and to return such funds, have social, economic and legal implications that require comprehensive, holistic examination at the national and international levels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Reiterates* its condemnation of corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of funds of illicit origin, and stresses its belief that those practices need to be prevented and that funds of illicit origin transferred abroad need to be returned after request and due process;

3. *Calls for*, while recognizing the importance of national measures, increased international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of efforts by Governments to prevent and address the transfer of funds of illicit origin as well as to return such funds to the countries of origin;

4. *Requests* the international community to support the efforts of all countries to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of funds of illicit origin, as well as for returning such funds to the countries of origin;

5. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to finalize its consideration of the draft terms of reference for a negotiation of the United Nations convention against corruption,[1] which requests the ad hoc committee to consider, inter alia, the elements of prevention and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering and returning of such funds, expeditiously;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and

[2] A/56/403.

also requests the Secretary-General, upon the completion of the work of the ad hoc committee referred to above, to submit recommendations on options for further consideration by the General Assembly of the present item;

7. *Decides* to keep the matter under review and to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" under the item "Sectoral policy questions".